

the persistent bracts which exceed the combined pedicel and mature capsule in length; seeds black, globose, about 2 mm. in diameter, with uneven contour; murications small, low and flat.—*Amaryllideae* 84 (1837). *Curculigo recurvata* Aiton f. Hort. Kew. ed. 2, ii. 253 (1811); Bot. Reg. ix. t. 770 (1823). *Molineria plicata* Colla, Hort. Rip. App. ii. 331, t. 18 (1825).—Tropical Asia, Australia and the Philippine Islands.

The drawing of this seed was made from specimen no. 18196, distributed by *A. D. E. Elmer*, and now in the Gray herbarium. It was collected in Los Baños (Mt. Maquiling), Province of Laguna, Island of Luzon, June–July, 1917. *Molineria* has been very often confused with *Curculigo* and the specimens have been distributed as *C. recurvata*, *C. gracilis* Kurz and *C. aquasanensis* Elmer.

NOTE ON PORIA FATISCENS.

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IN a recent comparison of the types of some *Porias* described from North America, it was determined that the synonymy of *Poria fatiscens* is as follows:

PORIA FATISCENS (Berk. & Rav.) Cke. Grev. **14**: 114, 1886.

Polyporus fatiscens (Berk. & Rav.) in Berk. Grev. **1**: 65. 1872.

Type from South Carolina by Ravenel on dead branches (Rav. Fung. Car. Fasc. 2: No. 21.) Type preserved. Kew, Cambridge, Mass. (Curtis Herb.); Washington (Rav. Fung. Car. and Michener Herb.).

Polyporus tenellus Berk. & Cke; Cooke & Ellis Grev. **6**: 81. 1878. Type from Newfield, N. J., by Ellis on pine boards, preserved, New York (Ellis Herb. no. 1825); Ellis, N. A. F. no. 804. Langlois, no. 433 under this name (Herb. U. S. D. A.) is *Poria vesiculosa* (Berk. & Curt.) Cke.

Polyporus semitinctus Peck, Ann. Rept. N. Y. State Mus. **37**: 37. 1879. Type from Griffins, N. Y., by Peck on wood of *Acer*, preserved at Albany (Peck Herb.).

Poria tenella (Berk. & Cke.) Cke. Grev. **14**: 114. 1886.

Poria semitincta (Pk.) Cke. Grev. **14**: 115. 1886.

Poria subviolacea Ellis & Ev. Amer. Nat. **31**: 339. 1897. Type from Newfield, N. J., by Ellis, on oak branches, preserved, New York (Ellis Herb.) Cambridge (Farlow Herb.), Ellis N. A. F. 3513, 2d Ser.

CHARACTERS:—Sporophore resupinate, extensively effused under favorable conditions in orbicular or elongated patches 2–15 cm. long and 3–9 cm. broad, soft membranaceous, somewhat pulverulent

when old; margin usually conspicuous, soft, separable, flocculent, sterile, white or tinged with violet, byssoid, sometimes forming conspicuous branched rhizomorphic stands which may extend into the interstices of the substratum; subiculum thin, separable, white, with a distinct violet color when fresh, color reflecting through rifts in the pores or showing at their junction with the sterile margin; pores formed by indentation of a common fertile surface, at first circular, punctiform, later more definitely defined becoming angular or oblique, shallow, 2-4 per mm., whitish when young, becoming yellowish or cream color when mature; folds thin; edges entire, becoming uneven or dentate in some specimens; basidia four-spored, clavate $2.5-4 \times 10-15 \mu$, varying in size, several originating from a common base, occasionally branched continuous over the edges of the folds until separated by fracture; spores hyaline, entire, broadly or oblong elliptical, sometimes flattened on one side, average (50) $1.2-2 \times 3-4.2 \mu$; encrusted cystidia near the edges of the folds, sometimes absent; tramal hyphae extensively branched, frequently at right angles, conspicuously septate, rarely nodose-septate, loosely interwoven but more compact in a narrow subhymenial zone, conspicuously encrusted when mature, $3-4 \mu$ in diameter; subicular hyphae occasionally encrusted next the substratum, conspicuously septate, occasionally with pseudo-clamp connections, $3-6 \mu$ in diameter.

SUBSTRATA: On wood and bark of *Pinus*, *Juniperus*, *Picea*, *Tsuga*, *Taxus*, *Quercus* and *Acer*. The species does not show any marked proclivity for coniferous or frondose wood. The species has been found rotting old lumber piles. Decay, white or light yellow, soft and spongy; in later stages the wood becomes fibrillose shrinking unequally so that minute pit-like cavities are discernible. This is more pronounced in coniferous wood.

Ellis collected this species in abundance on pine boards and other substrata at Newfield, N. J., and judging from his correspondence now preserved at the New York Botanical Garden, he was much interested in its determination. Some of this material was referred by Ellis to Cooke with the inquiry whether it was *Polyporus tenellus* Berk. & Cke. Cooke definitely stated "that called *P. tenellus* must surely be *Polyporus farinellus* Fr." This view was concurred in by Ellis, who remarks that his "opinion is based on an examination of the original specimen of *P. tenellus* in my herbarium No. 1825." This was, of course, true, for the latter, but authentic material of *P. farinellus* represents an entirely different species. Ellis goes on to say: "As near as I can remember, No. 1825 was violet color when fresh; No. 1828, which appears to be the same, was certainly so." Ellis repeatedly refers to the violet color of his specimens. An unnumbered specimen on *Quercus* in Herb. N. Y. Bot. Gard., he

refers to *Merulius bellus* B. & C., which shows some advance in his knowledge of the morphology of the species. However, as late as 1897, he collected additional material at Newfield and described it as new.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.

EXSICCATI: Ravenel, Fung. Am. 428 in U. S. D. A. copy: Ravenel, Fung. Car. Fasc. 2: 21; Ellis N. A. F. 2d Ser. 804, 3513, 1712 (part of same collection used by Ravenel).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Washington, Rock Creek Park, *J. R. Weir* (19070), on bark of *Fagus*; Washington, Rock Creek Park (22289), on bark of *Quercus*.

FLORIDA: *W. W. Calkins* (Florida Fungi) under *P. tenellus* and *P. fatiscens* later duplicate of former (U. S. D. A. Herb.) on *Quercus*.

INDIANA: Scottsburg, *J. R. Weir* (22275), on bark of *Quercus alba*.

NEW JERSEY: Newfield, *J. B. Ellis* 1825, type of *Polyporus tenellus* (in Ellis Herb.) on pine boards; Newfield, *J. B. Ellis*, Ellis N. A. F. 3513, 2d Ser., type of *Poria subviolacea*; Newfield, *J. B. Ellis*, N. A. F. 804, on pine and cedar wood; Newfield, *J. B. Ellis* (in Ellis Herb. and in Farlow Herb. under *P. farinella*) on bark and leaves of *Quercus*; *L. M. Underwood*, Oct., 1905, reported under *Poria incerta* (Pers.) Murr. in Myc. 12: 79, 1920 (N. Y. Bot. Garden Herb.) on bark of juniper.

NEW YORK: Griffins, *C. H. Peck*, type of *Polyporus semitincta* (in Peck Herb.) on wood of *Acer*, the type is mostly in an undeveloped state; Lindenville, *C. H. Peck* (in Peck Herb.).

MAINE: Kittery Point, *R. Thaxter* (22266), on bark of *Quercus*.

MICHIGAN: Frankfort, *E. T. Harper* (2220), on bark of deciduous tree.

RHODE ISLAND: Providence, *J. F. Collins* (22214), on bark of *Quercus*.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Aiken, *H. W. Ravenel*, in Ravenel Fung. Amer., 428, on pine boards referred by Burt to *Merulius bellus* B. & C. No. 1712 N. A. F. 2d Series is a part of the same collection; Ravenel Fung. Car. Fasc. 2: no. 21, type of *Polyporus fatiscens*, on dead branches; Ravenel 1372 in part (Curtis Herb.)

VERMONT: Bethel, *P. Spaulding* (22300), on *Quercus*.

VIRGINIA: Clarendon, *J. R. Weir* (22225), on bark of *Quercus*; Mt. Vernon, *J. R. Weir* (30535), on bark of *Taxus baccata*; Great Falls, *J. R. Weir* (30583), on wood and bark of *Juniperus virginiana*.

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